NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Singular Developments Brought to Light on the Tax Resolutions—The Bission of the Republican Party—Its Contest with the Rebellion and the the Negro Worshippers-New Tests to be Applied to Party-Analysis of the Democracy Pull Together on the Fi-mances-The Probable Political Resultealth Bill-Herrmann as a Lobby-

ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1862. The exciting contest in the Assembly over the Anance and taxation resolutions was ended yesterday, as far as the direct issue is concerned on that question before the terest, carefully watched by politicians and public mea listened to the debate and noticed the formation of the lines in this important battle without becoming convinced that we are on the threshhold of new party issues and a general reorganization of parties. The republican party came into existence upon the slavery question. That question dealt the finishing blow to the old whig party, and buried the noble statesmen who were the guiding stars under the whig regime under the anti-clavery waves. The Sage of ashland and the Giant of New England and the state of the line of the linesh waves by this antiwere both consigned to their graves by this anti ery tide. In their tombs were laid the bulwarks int minds no longer standing in the way, the tide known only as a thing of the past. Out of its roins wa. nown only as a thing of the pass.

ormed the republican party. This was organized upon
se idea, and that anti-slavery. The old issues that had free soil and barnburner portion of the democratic party. These elements had been antagonistic to each other upon These elements had been antagonistic to each other upon every question before the country prior to that time. One was for a high tariff and protection, and the other for free trade; one was for expansion and limited credit, she other for pay as you go. All of those issues upon which their leaders had measured their strengh upon the stump before the people and in legislative halls were laid sue side, and, like a happy family, all gathered around e same political altar, offering up their sacrifice to the

des, the only question upon which they agreed, they arched onward, conquering as they went, crying down is discordant elements in their ranks, and finally succooded in bringing under their influence every State north of the line dividing the free from the slave States, and placed their standard bearer in the Chief Magistracy chair f the nation. No sooner was this accomplished than a lack sloud was seen in the Southern horizon threaten-

of the nation. Ne soener was this accomplished than a black sloud was seen in the Southern horizon threatening a storm such as the world had never witnessed. But what cared they? The helm of the ship of State was in the hands of men of their own choosing; its pitots were frem their ranks; with a braggadocio and defant manner they dared the storm. They heeded no warnings and laughed to scorn all who dared to foretell its magnitude. At length the first peal of thunder was heard in a Southern city, the flash of lighting southed the sentinels at that distant outport of its presence. Frimstone and hall poured in upon them, and the galiant band, unable to resist it, yielded to a socessity. Onward the storm rolled, sweeping over State after State, until it finally reached the dividing line between the free and slave States, and confronted the opposing elements on the banks of the river that divided them. It floated around and in the rear of the capital of the nation, and for a time seemed to engulf it and awallow all in the maeistrom. But, as if by magic, the hands and the minds that had stood up in the North to stay the anti-slavery tide turned in and marched shoulder to shoulder with their former political opponents, soon driving back the storm and freeing the national capital from the dangers that beset it.

The black cloud of rebellion settled back, but stood at a distance, overlooking the capital, and often threatening to roll in upon it. For two months it remained there, sow storing on and then retreating, until the very minds, yea, the hands that dealt the death blow to the giants of the old whig party, cried onward, onward, demolish the rebellion and free the country from its presence. Unpresenced, undrilled and unconscious of the strength of the fee they were to meat, the guardians of the nation yielded to the pressure, and onward they went; undisciplined and in straggling columns they marched into the very stronghold, and there met what none of thom supposed existed. The Southern soil drinking their best blo

chass cried onward and conquer at once, while those who really understood the true condition looked around for a more practical mode of pre-garing for the worst. The republican party had charge of the wheels of government; its ranks were filled by men of all political creeds, who had been drawn together upon the shavery issues, but upon all other questions they may be used to the control of th

plan that would meet any and all emergencies of the country.

This is the first time that the republican party of the State have been called upon to leave their borse. Theory and take hold of practical things and the finances of the country; and how have they handled them? The decare was lengthy and exciting; all the speakers on one side were theoretical, and relied wholly upon faith, with the exception of Raymend, the master spirit of that side of the House. The other side were generally more practical, a large portion of the speakers handling the question upon its disancial meris. The straight democrats did not participate in the debute, but stood looking on, ready for voting, leaving the republicans and Union democrate to do all the talking. The obstitute offered by those of the old whig financial school were finally so modified by the mover of them that about the only difference between the two set of resolutions was in regard to making the Trassury notes legal tone.

those votes theirty nix were of whig antecedents or efficient on this action, are deseated in the barnburnar democratic school, and one as a bunker democratic school, and one as a bunker democratic school, and one of them was elected on ather respublican or Union tickets. Or those who will be a substitute of the property of the prop

dicated that the resolution, as it now stance, would page.

But little was done of public importance in the Assembly. There was quite a lengthy debate on printing and binding the department reports, several unimportant bills reported from the committees, some fifteen or twenty bills noticed, and quite a number introduced. Among the latter was one in relation to the public health in the city of New York. This is the bill that has been got up by Dr. Griscon and his party friends, and sometimes goes by the name of Delavan's bill, and on other occasions as the dispensing bill. The latter is probably the more appropriate name for it.

It provides for a Board of Health, to Consist of the Mayor, City Inspector, President of the Commissioners of Charitee, President of the Board of Commissioners of Charitee, President of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, President of each of the dispensaries, and three to be selected from the Board of Ventees of cach of the dispensaries, to be chosen by the managers of those institutions themselves. This will make a board of overtwenty members, to serve, we believe, without compensation.

Herrmann, the great prestidigitateur, is now performant.

twenty members, to serve, we believe, without compensation.

Herrmann, the great prestidigitateur, is now performing at Tweddle Hail to crowded houses. He and his company are stopping at Congress Hail. Now that he is among us, I would advise the lobby, especially these who got detected at their work last winter, to employ Horrmann to put through their bills. They can never detect him at the work; the bill will be started in one hour, and the first that its friends will know the committee have reported upon the bill, had its three several readings, all the members recorded on it without their knowing how or when until they see the bill flying through the air to the Executive Chamber. The lobby might make a good thing in employing him, and save a wonderful amount of tribulation and fear of investigating committees. Why can't the lobby induce him to try his hand?

FUNERAL OF GENERAL COUNT DE BONGARS.—The funeral ceremonies of General Theodore Xavier Thomas, Count de Bongars, an old French officer, resident in this city for a number of years, and well known throughout the coun try, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 35 Lispenard street. General Bongars was an officer high in rank in the French army, and during the this State, distinguishing himself in a marked manner. this State, distinguishing himself in a marked manner, and gaining the good opinion of his superior officers. He belonged to a noble family in his native country, inheriting the title of count from his father, and was greatly esteemed as a man of ho mean ability. Several years ago he took great interest in the militar organizations of this city, and was one of the original members of the Garde Lafayette. He was also connected with the Military and Naval Argue, a weekly paper published in this city some four years ago, and devoted to news pertaining to those classes of the community. He was seventy years of age at the time of his death. The functial yeaterday was quite imposing, detachments of two or three different military companies secorting the remains, which were interred in Greenwood Connery. Quite a number of civilians on foot and in carriages also attended the functal.

KHARD BY THE FALLING OF A SIGNBOARD.—John Perry, a native of Scotland, aged forty seven years, died at his residence, No. 515 Washington street, yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on the 28th alt. by a sign board failing upon him from the roof of No. 301 Cana street. Coroner Wilder held an inquest apon the body, when the jury, in rendering a verdict, look occasion to censure the jarties who just up the sign for the insecure manner in which the job was agentied.

Support Bratis.—Charles Denninger, of No. 217 West

Thirty ninth street, dropped dead in the store of George Tersili, No. 198 West Thirty-sixth street, yesterday, while sonversing with a friend. Death was probably caused by disease of the heart. The Coroner was notified to

Personal Intelligence.
Commodore Montgomery, of the United States Navy;
General James, of Rhode Island: Lieutenant Mande,
United States Navy; G. W. Sasall, of Kentucky; S. F.
Pratt, of Buffale, and B. S. Shopand, of Cotage, have arrived at the St. Nicholas Hote!

F. G. Chapman, of Cairo, Ill.; W. W. Wilson, of Milwan-kee, E. S. Smith, of Chicago, D. McDoell, of New York R. M. Pesse and Camily, United States army, Lames, and of Philadelphia: Colonel R. H. Guinness, of Fransylvanes, F. Stringer and S. W. Eage, of St. Louis, are snowing the crivals at the Metropolitan Rotel.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Feb. 2, 1862. The imports last week were unusually heavy, the principal items being American cotton, sugar, tes, wool, coffee and guns. The cotton, which has been imported from Europe, has almost inva-riably paid a profit to the importer. Our exports of produce were lighter than usual last week; but still the aggregate for January is in excess of that of January, 1861, which was a very good month. Adding our specie exports to our exports of progoods. An increase of ten or twenty per cent on most of these goods would yield revenue, and not probably diminish consumption. We took from abroad last week nearly \$70,000 worth of iron and steel, and \$58,000 worth of lead. On both of these articles increased duties would yield present revenue, and develope, in a short while, home production. We imported last week \$34,700 worth of tobacco; a large increase of duty here would be proper. Finally, of tea-coffee and sugar we imported \$610,000 worth. The present duties on these articles do not affect the consumption in any material degree, nor would duties very much higher. These three articles, in the opinion of many of the best informed merchants of New York, might be made to yield \$40,000,000 per annum in the shape of customs duties, and increased duties on lead, copper, iron and other metals \$10,000,000 more. All these articles, as well as many descriptions of dry goods, will be consumed by the North in large quantities, whether the war goes on or is ended. It is only necessary for Congress to tax boldly to secure ample revenue.

The following are the official tables of the trade

of the port for the week and since January 1:-

| For the Week. 1860. Dry goods\$4,308,471 General merchandise 2,450,507 | 1861. 3,100,165 1,298,467 | 1862. 784,961 2,113,812 |
|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Total for the week\$6,759,078 Previously reported14,224,764 | 4,398,632 16,631,366 | 2,898,763 8,819,779 |
| Since January 1\$29,983,542 EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND | | |
| For the week \$1,431.842 Previously reported 4,037,579 | 1861. 2,765,740 7,775,490 | 1862. 2,090.767 9,132,654 |
| Since January 1\$5,469,421 Exports of Spi | | 11,223,421 |
| For the week \$81,800 Previously reported 432,062 | 1861. 289,669 22,855 | 1862. 310,484 2,394,872 |
| Since January 1 \$514,762 | 312,524 | 2,705,356 |

The banks showed last Monday a specie average

of \$26,698,728, being an increase of \$577,000 over the previous statement. Since then they have continued to gain specie, and to-morrow they will probably show about \$27,400,000, while they really hold more. We note a great deal of misapprehension in financial circles about the true position of A prominent bank officer, who was the first and most persevering advocate of the suspension of specie payments, is now understood to be violently opposed to an issue of paper money made a legal tender, and to be in favor of an issue of Treasury notes and bonds to be sold for what they will fetch action when he advocated a bank suspension. Our banks suspended specie payments simply and solely because it was evident that, sooner or later, government would have to pay its way with paper made a legal tender, that this paper would necessarily be forced upon the banks as deposits, and that hoarding would probably ensue. From have no excuse for not paying specie to their depositors, and if equal justice were meted out to them the Bank Superin-tendent would proceed to wind them up forthwith. Another delusion which prevails is that issues of paper money by government will raise the price of every commodity to an enormous extent, and that gold will rule at 10 to 20 per cent premium. These fallacies are engendered by too servile a study of past history, and too careless an examination of present circumstances. Because a pair of boots once cost \$1,000 in continental money, for which no scheme of redemption had ever been devised, and no market or resting place ever provided, it is absurd to argue that a like inflation of prices will be caused by an issue of Treasurv notes amply secured by wholesale taxation, and receivable for all dues to government. When the loyal people of the North are paying, directly and indirectly, \$10 to \$15 per head per annum to government, in the new Treasury notes, and when those notes become, as they will, the only, or at least the chief, circulating medium of the country, the amount authorized by Congress will be found far oo small to cause any permanent disturbance in prices. As to a premium upon gold, it is only ne-cessary to observe that the Northern States contain, at the present moment, over \$500,000,000 of gold-fully \$80,000,000 more than usual: is no use for this there large quantity of the precious metal, except as circulating medium, and that there is no prospect, Congress passes a proper tariff, of any consideable export. Every hoard of a million in gold costs \$70,000 a year, or \$1,400 a week, in loss of interest. At the present moment gold is only maintained at a premium of 3% per cent by the operations of speculators, and any morning it is in the power of three or four banks to break down the market. It is always safe to rely on the operation of the fundamental principles of political economy, the first of which is that price is regulated by supply and demand. Our supply of gold is thirty per cent greater than usual; the demand for gold is very much less than usual, as shipments to Europe are and must remain small, and less specie than usual is now in ordinary circulation. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that speculators will

high figure. The money market continues easy. On call. poncy is worth 5 to 6 per cent, and the market has downward tendency. First class paper, 60 days to run, sells at 6 per cent, with an occasional exception at 5. Loug paper of the highest grade passes at 7 per cent, and names less generally chown and single names at 8 to 10 per cent Abroad, money is unusually abundant at very low rates. The Bank rate in England is 2½ per cent. and letters from London state that five joint stock banks in that city have \$275,000,000 deposited with them at 11% per cent. On consols, money is offered on 'Change at 1 per cent on call. It need

not succeed, so long as the present state of af-

fairs lasts, in raising the price of gold to any very

on our own market. Decided successes by the

Union armies would inevitably lead to large investments of British capital in American securities.

Exchange on London closed yesterday at 113% a 113% for the best bankers' bills, and 112 a 113 for mercantile signatures. Francs are held at 4.97½ by some bankers, and we hear of transactions at 5.00. At these rates, with gold at 103½, there is no profit on shipments of specie to Europe. Opinions differ so widely about the future course of the foreign exchange market that it is not worth while to give any of the current predictions. In this as in other markets, much nust depend on the success of our armies. Decided successes would lead to such remittances to very speedily create a supply of bills far in excess The following table shows the course of the

The following table shows the course of the stock market during the past week and menth:—

Jan. 4. Jan. 11. Jan. 18. Jan. 25. Feb.

Missouri 6's ... 40 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½
10. 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½
10. 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½
10. 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½
10. 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½
10. 42½ 42½ 42½
10. 42½ 42½ 42½
10. 42½ 42½ 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10. 42½
10

The market was a steady one throughout the

week until yesterday, when the fears of British

intervention caused somewhat of a panic and a

rather surprised that stocks should fall on prospects of peace; but the fact is, we presume that some heavy holders took the opportunity of selling out with a view partly to a bear demonstration. The belief in foreign intervention apournals, which were certainly not in the secret of either the British or the French government during the Trent negotiation; and both France and England would have so much to lose and so little to gain by interfering in our quarrel that the more long headed among the old operators seem to apprehend very little on this score. There has been a change of sides during the past reek or two: some of the old bulls seem to have turned bears, and many of the bears have taken a line on the bull side. The chief reliance of the bears is on the inaction of Congress, and the success of the hard money party in throwing obstacles in the way of the legislation required for the crisis; the bulls rest their hopes on the prompt passage of the currency measures, and on vigorous military de-monstrations. The Trent affair was less fruitful of profit to stock speculators on this side than it and Paris. There was no bear interest here to speak of when the British demand was received, the false news in the Scoteman having frightened the bears into covering their contracts a few days before the true intelligence arrived, and, with one or two conspicuous exceptions, operators made but little on the subsequent advance. The British and French speculators did better. The British government kept the receipt of Mr. Seward's first despatch to Mr. Adams a State secret, imparting its tenor to only a few privileged persons, and the stood to have cleared something like a million sterling by operations, first for the fail and then for the rise. A careful study of the movements on the London and Paris stock exchanges during the past month, and a comparison of the tenor and fates of the despatches with the articles in the British ministerial organs, would seem to justify a suspicion that stockjobbing had a good deal to do with the Trent furor.

the hour that the hard necessity of resorting to paper money issues was forced upon our government, people were tempted to hoard, and in that hour, if the banks had been wise, they would have suspended—with near fifty millions in coin in their vaults. If, at the time of which we speak, some ten weeks ago, there had been the faintest shadow of possibility that money could have been raised for the prosecution of the war by any other means than by an issue of paper money made a legal tender and bankable, there would have been no necessity and no excuss for a suspension of specie payments by the banks, and this journal would have been the last in the country to applogize for such a sfep. That there was not then and is not now any way possible for raising money except by such an issue of paper, made a legal tender, every honest and clear headed finant of en now any way possible for raising money except by such an issue of paper, made a legal tender, every honest and clear headed finant of en now any way possible for raising money except by such an issue of paper, made a legal tender, every honest and clear headed finant of en now any way possible for raising money except by such an issue of paper, made a legal tender, every honest and clear headed finant of en now any way possible for raising money except by such an issue of paper, made a legal tender, every honest and clear headed finant of en now any way possible for raising money except by such an issue of paper, made a pension. The bankers who want Mr. Chase to pay his debts in paper not a legal tender, and who refers the measure advise government to raise money by such an issue of paper, made a pension. The bankers who want Mr. Chase to pay his debts in paper not a legal tender, and who refers the measure advise government to raise money by such an issue of paper, made a pension. The bankers who want Mr. Chase to pay his debts in paper not a legal tender, and who refers the measure advise government to raise money by his debts in paper not a legal tender, and w selves by the depreciation of government securi-ties, and honest but ignorant theorists, who have no practical acquaintance with business. A very brief experience in Wall street would satisfy the latter that it is out of the power of this or any other financial centre to lend to the government, at any rate of interest whatever, the enormor sums required for the prosecution of the war as fast as they are needed. There is not capita enough in this or any other country to do so. If Mr. Chase attempted to raise two millions a day which he needs-by the sale of bonds, a time would soon come when he would not be able to find purchasers for his securities at fifty cents on the dollar. Not that people would doubt their value, but that there would be no money seek ing investment. During the great railroad era in this country—that is to say, between 1850 and 1857-it is roughly estimated that a thousand millions of dollars were spent in this country in railway building, nearly one-half of which was native capital. Every one who knows the history of this period will recall the energetic endeavors which were made to draw out capital by the railway men-what large profits on investments were predicted and expectedwhat heavy discounts were granted in selling bonds-what a remarkable combination of circumstances encouraged capitalists to subscribe for bonds and stock, and how completely the money market was monopolized by the railways. Yet it took over seven years to draw out less than five hundred millions when the country was prosperous and wealthy to an unexampled degree. What reasonable person can expect, in view of these facts, that in a state of civil war the people of the United States will now raise and lend to the government, in a single year, more money than all the railways were able to scrape together in seven? Both theory and experience concur in indicating the course recommended by Mr. Spauld-ing as the only one that is feasible in our present circumstances. The arguments of the hard money party are generally sound, and their maxims whole. some. But neither are any more to the purpose just now than homilies on the beauty of peace would be in the Army of the Potomac. The govern ment must have money, and there is only one way of getting it—which is the way proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means. Members of Congress and State Legislatures may do and say what they please; but if the war is to be carried on Mr. Spaulding's scheme must be adopted. It is not worth while to notice the rangorous

cavils which our financial policy meets with in England. We have yet to hear the first friendly word or judicious counsel from that country. From the outbreak of the war to the present time the leading organs of British opinion have steadily pursued a course of the most merciless hostility toward the United States. They have left nothing unsaid that could weaken our efforts, damage our government, disparage our leaders, injure our eredit, or depreciate our resources. It is but ushardly be remarked that this monetary plethors in I tyral that now, when our government is beginning England will presently begin to exercise influence to adopt the policy which was inaugurated in

Great Britain by William Pitt in 1797, and on the Great Britain by william Fitch to the success of which much of that great statesman's fame depends, these enemies should seize the opportunity of dealing a fresh stab at us. Happily ve are not dependent on them or their good Their opinions are of no more consequence, and deserve no more attention, than those of the rebels

It must be expected that some differences of opinion will be developed in Congress on the de-tails of the Treasury note plan. A majority of both paying the whole interest on the public debt in coin. We believe that the House Committee of Ways and Means is divided on the question whether the legal tender clause shall be made to apply to pre-existing contracts. Fairness to ho mortgages would seem to require that their claims should not be prejudiced by new legislation, and that they should not be compelled to receive payment of their dues in any other currency than that which they consented to receive when the mortgages were executed. It is proposed, as a further encouragement to holders of Treasury notes, to al-low Sub-Treasurers to receive them on deposit, and to pay five per cent interest on them after they have lain thirty days in any Sub-Treasury or government depository. Another new point which probably be raised in the course of the debates, will be the expediency of rendering Treasury notes and government bonds reciprocally convertible, so that a bondholder may convert his bonds into notes—that is to say into money—in the same way convert them into bonds. This is the Russian system, and has been found to work very well in Russia. Its adoption would probably have the effect of inducing temporary investments in United States bonds, and would likewise steady the price of the new sixes. All these points will doubtless be thoroughly discussed in Congress, and mature conclusions reached.

The disappointments to which the government has been subjected in the purchase of the vessels of the Burnside expedition attract very considerable attention among merchants and shipowners. People ask, who bought the vessels? Did the firm which acted for government know that they were unfit for the service required of them, or were they hoodwinked as somebody must be charitably supposed to have been in the Starbuck case? A very general impression prevails that parties claiming to extraordinary patriotism and excessive highmindedness have been making fortunes out of government ever since the war began, and that the Investigating Committee in Congress has been so hot in the pursuit of Mr. George D. Morgan's \$70,000 that they have had no time to look after other leaks. It is due to the public interest, and to the honor of the mercantile community, that the whole of this Burnside matter be sifted

nge to notice in prices, while sales were limited. The stock com and 162 do pearls—total, 474 bbis. BREADSTUFFS.-Flour-The market was quite firm, and

for some grades closed at a slight improvement in prices. The demand came chiefly from the domestic trade. The

| within the range of the following quotations:- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|----|
| Superfine State | | 5 | 6 |
| Extra to fancy State 5 80 | | 6 | 9 |
| Superfine Western 5 50 | | 6 | |
| | | | |
| anadian 5 80 | | 6 | 5 |
| Southern mixed to good superfine 5 80 | | | |
| Extra do | | | |
| Good to choice family do 6 90 | | | |
| Rye flour 3 00 | | | |
| Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine 3 00 | | 3 | 3 |
| -Canadian was more firmly held, with sales of | 100 | bbl | is |

flour was quite firm, with sales of 450 bbis., clesing within the range of the above figures. Rye flour was

took 15,000 bushels wheat for Glorcoster at 9½d. in bags, and a bark was taken up for Marseilles at \$50 for heavy pipe stayes.

Fran.—The market exhibited rather more animation, with a better demand, especially for dry cod, in part for export to the West Indies, with sales of large at \$3 62½. Mr. verel was also in some better request, with sales of No. 1 at \$9 25 and at \$7 25 for No. 2, and large No. 3's at \$5 75 a \$6 25. Herr.mg were in good demand at 24c for scaled, and 12c. a 13c. for No. 1. Fickled herring were quiet.

Fruir.—The market was quiet, whils prices were quite steady; layer raisins were in moderate request at \$3 40 and 100 butch at \$3 20. Almonds were in good demand at full prices.

GUNNY BAGS were firm, with sales in Boston at 14c., cash. Gunny cloth was quiet. Holders firm at 1236c., cash.

Hay.—A fair demand existed, with sales of North river at \$5c. a 90c. for shipping, and at 95c. a \$1 for city use.

Hings.—The business was checked by the extreme views of holders, especially of large lots. Among the sales were Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., at 26c.; California, 23 lbs., at 24c., and within a day or two 2,000 Montevidees, 21½ fbs., at 25c.; 1,250 Menican, 26 lbs., at 20c.; 4,000 a 5,000 city and country and Western slaughter, 55 a 70 lbs., at 7½c. a 8c. The stock on hand embraced about 29,600 against 260,500 in 1851, and 252,500 in 1860. The imports for the month of January were 230,514, against 251,420 in 1861 and 135,270 in 1860.

Hors were steady, and prices unchanged. The sales within a day or two have embraced 350 bales of 1861 at 17c. a 23c.

Within a day of the control of the c

nal.

Learnes.—Hemlock sole was firm, with an upward tendency in prices. Oak sole was in good demand, and prime descriptions were selling at full prices. There was no alteration in the prices of French or American calf-

tendency in prices. Oak sole was in good demand, and prime descriptions were selling at full prices. There was no alteration in the prices of French or American calfskins.

Linz.—The market was heavy and dull. The last sales embraced 860 bbls. common Rockland at 60c.

Naval. Storkes were unsoutled. The sales embraced small lots spirits at \$1 40, and 500 bbls. common rosts at \$5 6234.

Girs.—Both crude whale and sperm were quiet, and quotations nominal. City linaced was selling in small lots at \$5c., with small lots reported at a tribe less, for cash. Olive and tailow oils were in good demand at full prices. Within two or three days sales of 500 bbls. of crude petroleum have been made for refining at 16c. as it runs, and 1,500 do. for export at 18c. in shipping order, and 1,500 do. for export at 18c. in shipping order, and 1,500 do. for export at 18c. in shipping order, and 1,500 do. Western at 23c. 1,400 kerosene at 35c. a 375c. Petroleum napthn was selling in lots at 12c. a 13c., and deodorized at 14c. a 15c. cash.

Provisions.—Fork.—The market was some less buoyant, while sales were jointly made in part for future delivery. The sales embraced about 4,500 bbls. inclinding 1,000 bbls. for delivery on the 15th June at \$13.25 for new mess, and 2,500 do. for spring delivery at \$13, the remainder on the spot at \$12.675 a \$12.93 for new mess, \$12.25 for low mess, and \$13.75 a \$14 for extra. Beef hams were steady. A sale of 25 bbls. Cragian's extra was made at \$17. Bacon was less buoyant and easier; sales of 1,000 boxes were made at 65c. for city, and 65c. for light short ribbed Western selected. Dressed hogs were dull, at \$4 a \$4.30 for Western and city. Lard was made at \$17. Bacon was less buoyant and easier; sales of 1,000 boxes were made at 65c. for city. Lard was made at \$17. Bacon was less buoyant and easier; sales of 1,000 boxes were made at 65c. for city. Lard was made at \$17. Bacon was less buoyant and easier, the sales canding distinct of the service of the sales canding of the sales and the sales and the s

SPICES.—Froming the action of Congress, in a market re-mained quiet and prices nominal.

SCCARS.—The sales embraced about 218 hids., part at 7c. for retining, and the remainder within the range of 7 Mgc. a 8 Mgc., and 1,100 boxes at 7 Mgc., and 45 do. at pri-

MINATURAL—Brig E Baidwin — Pierson, of NYost; I

SHIPPING NEWS.

| Port of New York, February 2, 1862. | |
|---|----------|
| ARRIVED. Steamship John Bell (Br.), Scott, Liverpoot, Jan 16, witten &c, to Williams & Guion. Jan 21, off Sable Islamed a screw steamer bound E; 26th, off Georges Shanship Arabia, hence for Liverpoot. | nd oa |
| Ship Frank Pierce (of Portsmouth, NH), Brooks, Havre ys, in ballast, to Hicks & Bell. Has been 22 days W of .nks, with strong W cales. | the |
| Bark Coder (Brem), Rohlfs, Bremen, 54 days, with m d 19 passengers, to Ruger Bros. Has been 10 days on sou gs, with NE gales and fogs. Bark T B Watson (of Philadelphia), Willoughby, Paler | mo |
| days, Gibraliar 61, with fruit, to J E Ward. Jan 25, la lon 70 20, spoke bark E Pike, of and for Boston from Ca ad heavy weather on the coast; split mainsail. Bark Lubec (Lubec), Leopoldt, Elo Janeiro via St Thom | dix |
| d 60 days from key west, with coffee, to Funch. Mein Wendt. Had vary heavy weather; was on soundings ne Highlands at three different times, and blown off- seived some damage. | ca ba |
| Brig E Baidwin, Townsley, Minatitlan, Dec 26, via V nu Jan 6, with hides &c. to Dennis Perkins & Go. Brig Andover (Br. of Kinsmon, Ja.), Lapralie, Rayanna nr, Jan 16, with pimento &c. to Henry, Du Gordova & le brig Mary Lowell, Johnston, sailed the day previous ack River. | On To |
| Brig Thomas Turull (of New Haven), Thompson, Ma er, Jan 19, with sugar, to L & W P Armstrong, of New n. Jan 23, lat 27 40, lon 70 10, passed schr Ben Willia und S. | Ha |
| Schr Billow (of Brunswick), Given, Havana, 14 daya, v irits of turpentine, to Mailland, Phelpa & Co. Schr America, Reynolds, Providence. Sloop Orseon, Bhodes, Frovidence. Seamer Westchester, Jones, Providence. | |
| RETURNED—Bark Orsund (Dan), Dahl, hence Jan 31 ik, returned to repair, having on the lat inst, 12 miles? regat, experienced a heavy E cale during which sor | 8 0 |

BELOW. SAILED. SAILED,

1st—Steamship North Strat, Aspinwall.

2d—Br steamship Oity of New York, Queenstown and Liverpool; wrecking seins Ringgold, Merritt, with easks for Brig Lois, above at South Bay Lighthouse; Ariel, Blair, for the assistance of bark Agnes Gardiner, ashore near Quogue.

Wind at sunset NW, light.

Miscellaneous.

Good Passage—The ship John J Boyd, Captain Thomas, which arrived on Saturday from London, came over in 34 days, which is the shortest run made by a sailing vessel for for some time past, and considering the unusually heavy weather which has prevailed during the past month, this passage may be considered a very good one.

Bark Ravoutrion, Webb, hence at Gibraltar, had thrown over part of cargo in a gale.

Ba Bark Gales, hence Dec 30 for Belfast, Ire, with 25,428 bushels corn, before reported abundened at sea, was built as Haiffax in 1869, 437 tous and hailed from London.

Bar Bark Quzer of Sirkas, hence Dec 11 for Cork, with 29,817 bushels wheat, before reported abandoned at saa, was built in 1853 at Bythe, Eng, hailed from Sheida, and registered 639 tous.

Bar Bark Guzer, hence Dec 19 for Cork, with 12,450 bushels.

tered 559 tons.

But Buts Eller, bence Dec 19 for Cork, with 12,450 bushels wheat, before reported abandoned at sea, was built in 1854 at Shoreham, Eng. 115 tons, and halled from London.

But Buts Gro Marson, hence Dec 11 for Queensiown, with 15,487 bushels wheat, before reported foundered at sea, was built at Sunderland in 1834, halled from Hull, and registered 28 tons.

sunn night of Jan 31, 16 miles SE of Beaver Tail Light. All
hands saved.

Scur Onzoon, for Gloucester, before reported sahors at
West Quoddy Head, after having been soid at auction for
2246 62, was got off Jan 23, very little damaged.

THE LATE GALE AT GREENFOUR. LI—The Greenport Watchman of lat inst anys.—Nine schrs and anascks, which were
lying on the W side of the wharf, broke from their moorings
and went in a confused mass over to Central and Railroad
wharves; but fortunately, by prompt and vigorous exertions
they were all secured before much damage had been done.

The new small collider was sightly injured by chasing. As
Union wharf affairs were not quite so "licklish," owing is is
more sheltered position, yet some loss was austained. The
sloop Lexington carried away her topmast, and badly chafted
a new sail under a schris chains. The high tide and the
heavy fall of rain flooded many collars and low places.

The following table gives a summary of the vessels in the narbors of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Savanah, New Orleans and Galveston, at the latest accounts from

be 33, while for the comman spread of the recruit there, in the command of the co Il well.
Capt Barker, of bark Oscrola 2d, NB, reports her at St Mars, Indian Ocean, Oct 22, 60 sp all told, all well.
Capt McFrilin, of bark Hope, NB, reports her at Zanziba.
Or 23, with 300 sp, all well, to call next day on a cruise and
curu to Z latter part of Jan.
Capt Robbins, of bark Thos Pope, NB, reports her of Man
tius Nor 22, all well; would cruise of Fort Dauphin is De comber.

Capt Thompson, of hark Mary, NB, reports her off Cape Prio Dec 21, with 40 sp (2 whs) since leaving Pernambuco, all well: would continue in the Allantic.

Capt Coffin, of bark Janet, of Westport, reports her no date at Make, having taken 100 sp in the last cruise of about 4 mos, all well.

all well.

Spoken, &c.

Bark Yumuri, Anderson, hence for Matanzas, Jan 22, lat St 57, lon 69 02.

Schr D B Bayler, hence for St Croix, Jan 20, lat 28 88, lon-

ton. diag.

BARCELONA. Jan 10—Arr Radiant, Taylor, Swansen; 19th,
Gan Eden, Reed, Cardiff,
Bantz, free 3—In port bark Emblem, Anderson, from Boston, diag: trigs Solferino, Patterson, wig; Ronnoke, Long,
for Boenor Ayres few days; schr S R Learned. of Sag Harbor, lait up on account of privateers.

BENGURIA, NOV 20—In port bark Warren White, Nelson, for CAPE TOWN, Dec 13-In port bark Contest, Allen, from Bal-imore, disg: brig Nea Lark, Allen, from Montevides av Nov 22.

ELEMA, WCA. Dec 18—In port bark May Queen, Frenning, from Boston junt arr; Tidai Wave, Goldamith, unc. Granatrast, Jan 7—Sid berk Revolution, Webb, Marseilles, Lownox, Jan 17—In portships London, Hurbut, for Work Edd; Sanducky, Linnekin, for do with despatch; Monsoon, 23d; Sandesky, Linnekin, for do with despatch; Monsoon, Freeman, for Boston.
Logos, Dec 10—In port bark Manchester, Webber, unc.
Logos, Dec 10—In port bark Manchester, Webber, unc.
Barks Manuel Ortis, Meyor, and Said Bin Sultan, Frince, were in the Bight of Benin.
Minattrian, Dec 25—In port bark Eilen Morrison, Gardner, for NYork ready.
Minattrian Jan 19—In port brigs Neuvitas, for New York, wig cargo. Echo, for de do; schrs Amanda, for de de; Mary Alice, for Baltimore S days: ketch. Commerce, for Philadelphia. Sid 19th, schr E Lameyer, NYork.
Southastrion, Jan 9—In port brigs & Charles, Comway, from Antwerp for NYork, regg: Katahdin, Wetherbee, unc.
SCHINAM, Jan 6—In port bark Saranac, Siafford, from Bonn are Dec 27; schr Eastern Light, Day, from de are 25th.
Sid Dec 26, brig Henry, Bates, Hoston.
ST HELNA, Dec 10—Are Contest, Jennings, Bombay (asd.
els for Liverpool).
Sigena Leone, Dec 21—In port brig Ann Elizabeth, Pow-Sr Helena, Dec 10—Art Contes, seld of Liverpool).
SERHA LEONE, Dec 21—In port brig Ann Elizaboth, Powers, from Boston art, Ith.
Satanna-t.a-Man, Jan 16—No Am vessel in port.
Vence, Jan 12—in port Wm E Alexander, Tocker, from Hammerfeat; B Flanner, Meaus, from Middlesborough.
Vena Cruz, Jan 6 (back date)—No Am vessel in port, Geing in 6th, bark Rapid, from NYork.

Hammerfeat; B Flanner, Mears, from Middlesbrough.

Vera Cerz, Jan 6 (back dute)—No Am vessel in port, Geing in 6th, bark Rapid, from NYork.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 2:—Arr vares Edward Hill, Whiting, Cape
Town; Eventide, Griffin, Smy ran; Cesetta, Bluuni, Mesei ac,
Mery O Porter, Adams, Sarinam. Teiegraphed, ship EinzaElia, trom NYork. Cld Eteamers Argo, Davidson, FortreesMonroe (2d ch); Saxon, Matthews, Philadelphia; br gs Hallie
Jackson, Weiss, Pacitie ports; Sarai Cook, Dyer, Jeremie; H
O Berry, Race, Havana; C H Jordan, Bray, Port Royal, SC;
schra Ada Herbert, Purvere, Deals' Island; Howard, Bacon,
NYork. Sid, wind NW, steamers Argo, Saxon; ship Sulian;
barks Fury, La Cliquena, Western Sea.

Feb I, Alm—Arr Darks John Aviles, Lee, Monrovia via CapeVerde and Bermuds; Elien Stevens, Howe, Marseillen; Br
brig Delhi, Crosby, Bellast, Ire, via Yarmouth, NS; sahr S
Fisher, Davis, Wiessent for Fortress Monrov. Telegraphed,
achr Susan. Cld ship Sportaman, Thompson, Tootagas,
Annapolis, barks Kalkafine (Hy, Baker Haley, Haley, Baltimore; Magnim Bellandian, Philadelphia.

Annapolis, barks Kalkafine (Hy, Baker Haley, Haley, Baltimore; Magnim Bellandian, Philadelphia,
Land Southern Chief, NYork; barks Rilas Pike, Codiz;
clandenss; Chimboraco, Romedios; Frotens, —
2i—Art (b) veit) barks Lady Shelle, Porte au Prince; Mary
Sawyer, St Thomas; buiga Ansah, Mahuga; Esnec, Cardenas; Chimboraco, Romedios; Frotens, —
2i—Art (b) veit) barks Lady Shelle, Porte au Prince; Mary
Sawyer, St Thomas; buiga Ansah, Mahuga; Esnec, Cardenas;
Cliara, Jacmel.

BALTMORE, Jan 31—Arr schrz Flors King, McFarland,
Boston; LA Bayles, Bayles; R Blew, Peterson; Gow Burton,
Winsmore; LW Birdsall, Soyer; S D Bellows, Balley; Sam.
Coli, Buell, and Yorktown, Woglam, RYork, Bellow, Br Barks
Barston, trom Rio Janetro via Berk Lawrenger, from Caysone

BRISTOR, Grandens, Salendens, Barks Lawrenger, from Caysone

BRISTON.

BILLAND LIGHT, Jan 31, 6 PM—Inside, bark Dorches-HighLand Light, Jan 31, 6 PM—Inside, bark Dorches-HighLand Light, Form Gayenne ter, from Russal for Salem. Bark Lawrence, from Cayenne for Salem. Bankhor da Frownectown.

Feb 20 Passing in, ship Regulue, from NYork for Boston.

Wind Lander, Clear.

Wind Lander, Clear.

Boston Jeromie for Buston: Stromness (Br), from Cardenase. BOLNES (Trom Jerominess (Br), 1700 Jerom Jerom Jerominess (Br), 1700 Jerom Royalde, NYork; 1000 Oregon, Rhodes, do 'both from Froridence').
31st—No art this AM. Sid schus Fischer, Hutchinson (from Batumore'), Bucksport; E G Buxton, Titcomb (from Elizablumore'), Buxton, Titcomb (from Elizablumore'), Buxton, E G Buxton, Titcomb (from Elizablumore'), Buxton, E G Buxton, Titcomb (from Elizablumore'), Buxton, E G Buxton PROVINCETOWN, Jan 31-Sid bark Azer, Burke (from Boston), Farat.
PEROVIDERCE, Jan Si-Arr steamer Pelican, Jones, New York. Ene reported arr on Soh of clos p Biochetone, in NYork, was an error.